

## REMARKS

### Status of the Claims

Claims 1-16 and 18-25 are pending in the application. Claims 1, 12, 18, 22, 24, and 25 have been amended to more clearly define the present invention.

### Amendments to the Specification

The specification has been amended to correct minor typographical errors.

### Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, First Paragraph

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1, 11, 12, 18, 22, 24, and 25 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The Examiner asserts that the following subject matter “without requiring substantial modification of the content;” “without requiring substantial modification of either the primary or additional content;” and, “without requiring substantial modification of the additional content” was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The Examiner asserts that there is no description in the specification of restricting or limiting modifications done to the content as the modifications are described on page 19 of the specification.

Applicants respectfully disagree, but have amended the claims by deleting the word “substantial” and generally to recite “without requiring a modification of either the primary or the additional content that results in either the primary or the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety on the single Web page, said additional content not being necessarily related to the primary content;” “without requiring a modification of the at least the portion of the additional content that results in said at least the portion of the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety on a single Web page;” and, “without requiring substantial modification of at least the portion of the additional content that results in the at least the portion of the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety.” These amendments are fully supported by the specification for the reasons given below.

First, there clearly is support in the specification for the concept that the primary and additional content be “*fully displayed*.” For example, in Claim 1, the amended full phrase is as follows: “automatically determining whether the additional content and a primary content can both be fully displayed in a single Web page in the available display area without requiring scrolling in more than one direction and without requiring a modification of either the primary or the additional

1 content that results in either the primary or the additional content being perceived in less than its  
2 entirety on the single Web page.” The clear meaning of the term “fully displayed” in the claim  
3 language is provided in the specification by the following two citations:

4 A first aspect of the present invention is directed to a method for selectively displaying  
5 additional content on a display device within a limited browser window display area.  
6 The method includes the steps of detecting the size of an available display area, and  
7 determining whether the additional content and primary content can both be *fully*  
8 *displayed* in the available display area without requiring scrolling in more than one  
9 direction. If so, both the additional content and primary content are displayed.  
Otherwise, only the primary content is displayed in the display area. (See applicants’  
specification, page 4, lines 13-20. Emphasis added.)

10 Preferably, the method determines if at least one dimension (e.g., a width or a height) of  
11 the available display area is at least equal to a predefined value, so that the display area is  
12 sufficient to display the additional content without scrolling in more than one direction.  
13 The method can also iteratively determine whether still more content can be *fully*  
14 *displayed* in the available display area without requiring scrolling along with the primary  
15 content and any previously added content. (See applicants’ specification, page 5,  
lines 1-7. Emphasis added.)

16 The 2002 edition of Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary defines the term “fully” as “in a full  
17 manner or degree : completely.” Based on this plain meaning, the term “fully displayed” means  
18 “displayed in a full manner or degree” or “displayed completely” such that content that is displayed is done  
19 so in a complete manner. Accordingly, it is implicit from this definition that the content cannot be displayed  
20 in a full or complete manner if the content has been modified such that it results in either the primary or  
21 the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety.

22 Second, the specification does indicate that modifications can be made to the content to fit both the  
23 primary and additional content on a single page, but these modifications still allow the content to be  
24 perceived in their entirety. Therefore, these modifications do not render the content incapable of being  
25 displayed completely. Specifically, changing one or more dimensions of the content, scaling the content,  
26 changing the text font size of the content, and rotating the content are all modifications to the content (see  
27 applicants’ specification, page 19, lines 9-13), yet these modifications do not prevent the content from being  
28 completely displayed. For example, all of the words are still present on the display after the modifications  
29 are applied, although the words may be of a smaller size or be aligned to run horizontally on the display  
30 instead of the words that were larger or aligned to run vertically in the original design.

1 Furthermore, even a modification that provides for a moving image of the content or provides for  
2 subportions being displayed still enables the user to view the complete original content (see applicants'  
3 specification, page 19, lines 9-13). Thus, the specification does provide an *implicit* description of restricting  
4 or limiting modifications performed on the content, because after such modification, the desired portion of  
5 the content added must still be capable of being fully displayed.

6 Hence, the modifications made in accord with applicants' claimed invention do not affect the  
7 substance of the content. In contrast, Kanevsky's teaches modifying Web pages in a different manner,  
8 wherein objects and links may be stripped or added to the Web page (Kanevsky, column 9, lines 35-41),  
9 thus preventing the content from being fully displayed. Applicants' specification teaches only adding  
10 content if the original and added content are fully displayed. Accordingly, this rejection of  
11 Claims 1, 11, 12, 18, 22, 24, and 25 should be withdrawn.

12 Claims Rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

13 The Examiner has rejected Claims 1-9, 11, and 18-25 as being anticipated by Kanevsky (U.S.  
14 Patent No. 6,300,947). The Examiner asserts that Kanevsky describes each element of applicants'  
15 claimed invention. Applicants respectfully disagree with the rejection. Nevertheless, applicants have  
16 amended independent Claims 1, 18, 22, 24, and 25 to more clearly define the invention, as noted  
17 above and further discussed below.

18 In the interest of reducing the complexity of the issues for the Examiner to consider in this  
19 response, the following discussion focuses on amended independent Claims 1, 18, 22, 24, and 25.  
20 The patentability of each remaining dependent claim is not necessarily separately addressed in detail.  
21 However, applicants' decision not to discuss the differences between the cited art and each dependent  
22 claim should not be considered as an admission that applicants concur with the Examiner's  
23 conclusion that these dependent claims are not patentable over the disclosure in the cited references.  
24 Similarly, applicants' decision not to discuss differences between the prior art and every claim  
25 element, or every comment made by the Examiner, should not be considered as an admission that  
26 applicants concur with the Examiner's interpretation and assertions regarding those claims. Indeed,  
27 applicants believe that all of the dependent claims patentably distinguish over the references cited.  
28 However, a specific traverse of the rejection of each dependent claim is not required, since dependent  
29 claims are patentable for at least the same reasons as the independent claims from which the  
30 dependent claims ultimately depend.

### Independent Claim 1

With regard to independent Claim 1, the additional content and the primary content are displayed (see applicants' specification, page 4, lines 18-19) in step(c) only if 4 conditions are met in step (b). First, the additional content and primary content must both be **fully displayed** (see applicants' specification, page 4, lines 16-17) in the available display area; second, the additional content and primary content must both be fully displayed in a **single Web page** (see applicants' specification, page 11, lines 14-15) in the available display area. Third, the additional content and primary content must both be fully displayed in a single Web page in the available display area **without requiring scrolling in more than one direction** (see applicants' specification, page 10, lines 16-19). And last, the additional content and primary content must be fully displayed in a single Web page in the available display area without requiring scrolling in more than one direction and **without requiring a modification of either the primary or the additional content that results in either the primary or the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety on the single Web page.**

The Examiner asserts that like applicants' step (c), the additional content and the primary content are displayed in Kanevsky and cites column 9, lines 39-41 and column 10 lines 46-51 (Office Action, page 4, lines 7-9). The portion in column 10 to which the Examiner cites states that "...web pages may also be expanded (objects and links added), if the user's supplied display size is greater than the display size needed for displaying web pages...." In addition, the citation to column 9 states that "if the user's display size is larger than the web page design intended, objects and links can be added to the web page." Both of these statements seem to indicate that additional content may be displayed only if a certain condition is met – namely, if there is space available beyond that display area needed to display the primary content.

But Kanevsky's additional content display is in the form of objects and links added to the web page. So, the additional content is displayed, but the additional content is not **fully displayed** on that Web page, since activating a link to display the additional content opens a different Web page. As described above, "fully displayed" means displayed completely. An object or link added to the web page does not provide the user with a full display of the additional content. The content cannot be perceived in its entirety on the Web page to which it is added.

The Examiner then asserts that Kanevsky also teaches additional content can be added to a web page displaying primary content and available free space, cites column 7 lines 25-33 and

1 column 10 lines 46-51, and asserts that this is done without any modification of either content, since  
2 the primary content remains the same and additional content is merely added (Office Action, page 15,  
3 lines 6-10). The first citation to column 7, lines 25-33 states that "if the display size is large, the  
4 content of links may be added." The Examiner has also once again referenced the citation of  
5 column 10 lines 46-51, which as described above, states "...web pages may also be expanded  
6 (objects and links added), if the user's supplied display size is greater than the display size needed for  
7 displaying web pages.." Thus, it is apparent from the citations to column 10 and column 9 above, that  
8 if extra space is available, the additional content is added in the form of objects and links. So  
9 additional content is *not* merely added to be displayed on the same web page in Kanevsky, and  
10 Kanevsky therefore differs from applicants' claimed invention, because applicants' claims recite an  
11 invention that avoids the use of objects and links to reference additional content and instead, fully  
12 displays any additional content.

13 Kanevsky also does not teach or suggest that additional content and primary content must be  
14 fully displayed in a single Web page. The Examiner asserts that Kanevsky teaches that primary  
15 content and additional content can be displayed together, without the additional steps of opening  
16 multiple web pages and once again cites column 10 lines 46-51 (Office Action, page 16, lines 6-8).  
17 However, as pointed out above, this citation specifically states:

18 It is to be appreciated that the example in Figure 7 merely shows one simple example of  
19 the adaptation process of the invention and, as mentioned, among other things, web pages  
20 may also be expanded (**objects and links added**), if the user's supplied display size is  
21 greater than the display size needed for displaying web pages 201. (Emphasis added.)

22 Content in the form of objects (for example, if an icon) and links are not displayed unless the  
23 user clicks on each object and link and opens one or more additional Web pages to view the added  
24 content. Thus, unlike applicants' claimed method where the additional content and primary content  
25 are not displayed unless the content can be fully displayed in a single Web page, the possibility  
26 always exists that Kanevsky's method may choose to display additional content in this manner.

27 Further, Kanevsky does not teach that additional content and primary content must be fully  
28 displayed in a single Web page **without requiring scrolling in more than one direction**. Yet, the  
29 Examiner asserts that this scrolling condition applies only to the display of the primary content and  
30 that scrolling or a zoom function may be used and cites column 16, lines 24-29 (Office Action  
page 17, lines 3-6). However, the scrolling function that may entail moving a picture "up or down or  
left or right" (Kanevsky, column 16, lines 28-29) occurs because "[O]bjects from 807 are of uncertain

1 sizes" (Kanevsky, column 16, lines 13-14), such as "PICTURE 3 that belongs to group S2"  
2 (Kanevsky, column 16, lines 18-29). These objects result from the automatic web page adaptation  
3 module where web page data are provided to a data separator module that separates the web page  
4 data into two groups, S1 and S2 (column 10, line 66 through column 11, line 13).

5 The function of the web page adaptation module is described in column 9, lines 34-42. And  
6 the Examiner has already cited to lines 39-41 (Office Action, page 4, lines 7-9) and asserted that this  
7 section supports the display of the additional content and the primary content. Thus, this scrolling  
8 situation *does apply* to the situation where additional content and the primary content are both  
9 displayed. Hence, since the user may have to scroll in two directions in order to view the content in  
10 Kanevsky, the reference teaches away from viewing the additional and primary content without  
11 having to scroll in more than one direction.

12 Finally, Kanevsky does not teach that additional content and primary content must be fully  
13 displayed on a single Web page without requiring scrolling in more than one direction and **without**  
14 **requiring a modification of either the primary or the additional content that results in either**  
15 **the primary or the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety on the single web**  
16 **page.** Please see the detailed discussion under the above section entitled "Rejection under 35 U.S.C.  
17 § 112, First Paragraph" that indicates how this provision distinguishes over Kanevsky.

18 Accordingly, the rejection of independent Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over Kanevsky  
19 should be withdrawn based on the reasons given above. Because dependent claims are considered to  
20 include all of the elements of the independent claims from which the dependent claims ultimately  
21 depend and because Kanevsky does not disclose or suggest all of the elements of independent  
22 Claim 1, the rejection of dependent Claims 2-9 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over Kanevsky  
23 should also be withdrawn, for at least the same reasons as the rejection of Claim 1.

#### 24 Independent Claim 18

25 With regard to independent Claim 18, Claim 18 is directed to a method for providing an  
26 additional content to a browser program for display in a browser window without requiring scrolling  
27 in more than one direction to fully display the additional content. The method automatically detects  
28 properties that identify the browser program, and automatically determines instructions that are  
29 compatible with the browser program. The instructions enable display of at least a portion of the  
30 additional content without scrolling in more than one direction and without requiring a modification  
of the additional content that results in the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety,

1 based on an available display area in the browser window. The instructions are then communicated  
2 to the browser program and cause the additional content to be fully displayed only if possible to do so  
3 without requiring scrolling in more than one direction and without requiring a modification of the  
4 additional content that results in the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety.

5 Clearly, for the same reasons already noted above, this claim distinguishes over Kanevsky.  
6 Kanevsky's method displays additional content in a browser program only by substantially modifying  
7 the content (Kanevsky, column 9, lines 35-39). In contrast, applicants' method determines  
8 instructions that are compatible with the browser program to display at least a portion of the  
9 additional content without requiring scrolling in more than one direction and without requiring a  
10 modification of the content that results in at least the portion of the additional content being perceived  
11 in less than its entirety.

12 Accordingly, the rejection of independent Claim 18 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over Kanevsky  
13 should be withdrawn. Because dependent claims are considered to include all of the elements of the  
14 independent claims from which the dependent claims ultimately depend, and because Kanevsky does  
15 not disclose or suggest all of the elements of independent Claim 18, the rejection of dependent  
16 Claims 19-21 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over Kanevsky should also be withdrawn for at least the same  
17 reasons as the rejection of Claim 18.

18 Independent Claim 22

19 With regard to independent Claim 22, applicants method clearly implements functions  
20 different than those of Kanevsky's method, both in regard to the modification of content required by  
21 Kanevsky to fully display the additional and primary content, and in regard to the source of the  
22 additional content (see applicants' specification, page 11, lines 23-25). This claim distinguishes over  
23 Kanevsky for the same reasons expressed above in connection with Claim 1. Accordingly, the  
24 rejection of independent Claim 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over Kanevsky should be withdrawn.  
25 Because dependent claims are considered to include all of the elements of the independent claims  
26 from which the dependent claims ultimately depend, and because Kanevsky does not disclose or  
27 suggest all of the elements of independent Claim 22, the rejection of dependent Claim 23 under  
28 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over Kanevsky should also be withdrawn for at least the same reasons as the  
29 rejection of Claim 22.  
30

Independent Claim 24

With regard to independent Claim 24, the differences between the invention of Claim 24 and Kanevsky are again similar to those discussed above in regard to Claim 1. The Examiner also asserts that Kanevsky specifically teaches that his invention can be carried out in part through the use of a Java applet (Office Action, page 19). However, Kanevsky teaches that the Web page adaptation scheme is only partly incorporated on a client's computer, such as in a web browser. A partially incorporated web scheme is not equivalent to a wholly incorporated web scheme. Thus, there is no teaching or suggestion of communicating machine instructions from a server to a client computer, as in applicants' claimed system. Accordingly, the rejection of independent Claim 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over Kanevsky should be withdrawn.

Independent Claim 25

With regard to independent Claim 25, Claim 25 is patentable over the cited reference for substantially the same reasons as expressed above in regard to Claim 1.

Claims Rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanevsky in view of Tsirigotis et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,098,096 hereinafter "Tsirigotis"). The Examiner asserts that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method disclosed by Kanevsky as disclosed by Tsirigotis. However, Claim 10 depends from independent Claim 1, which is patentable for the reasons discussed above. And because dependent claims are considered to include all of the elements of the independent claims from which the dependent claims depend, dependent Claim 10 is patentable for at least the same reasons discussed above with regard to independent Claim 1. Accordingly, the rejection of dependent Claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Kanevsky in view of Tsirigotis should be withdrawn. Claims 12-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanevsky in view of MacPhail (U.S. Patent No. 6,593,943 hereinafter "MacPhail"). With regard to independent claim 12, this claim distinguishes over Kanevsky for reasons similar to those expressed above in connection with Claim 1. The Examiner also asserts in regard to step (b)(i) and (b)(ii), that determining a combination of different portions of the content comprising at least the step of a portion being converted into a moving image or the step of a portion being subdivided into subportions that are sequentially displayed, could be interpreted as being substantial modifications (Office Action, page 18, lines 7-12). Applicant has amended the claims to delete the word substantial and further changed the text of the claim. The



1 Examiner is directed to review the reasons given above under "Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, First  
2 Paragraph" that explain why Kanevsky does not teach determining a combination of different portions  
3 of the content that can be fully displayed in a single Web page in the available display area without  
4 requiring scrolling in more than one direction and without requiring a modification of the content that  
5 results in the content being perceived in less than its entirety.

6 Further, in response to the Office Action mailed December 2, 2003, applicants presented the  
7 following argument:

8 Kanevsky also does not teach or suggest displaying a combination of content on a single  
9 Web page. Instead, Kanevsky displays content on a single Web page with links to other  
10 Web pages that can be selected to view the content represent by the links, if prioritized  
11 objects of a known size cannot fit on the screen. In contrast, applicants' method enables  
12 the user to perceive the combination of different portions of the content that are not  
13 substantially modified, on a single Web page. Hence, applicants' method does not  
14 require the user to open multiple Web pages in order to view the entire content.

15 The Examiner asserts that "applicant's argument is assuming then that "the entire content"  
16 would indeed fit the available display space. However, the argument is using a different situation  
17 where a prioritized object of a known size cannot fit on the screen. Therefore this argument is moot"  
18 (Office Action, page 19, lines 6-9).

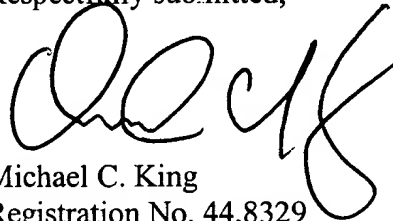
19 Applicants are indeed claiming that the entire content would fit the available display space,  
20 because only portions that are capable of being fully displayed (so that the user can perceive the  
21 entire content) will be displayed. Unlike Kanevsky, where a prioritized object of a known size will  
22 be put on another Web page and thus cannot be perceived on a Web page with primary content,  
23 applicants' claimed method provides for either converting a portion of the content into a moving  
24 image or subdividing a portion into subportions that may be displayed sequentially so that the user  
25 can perceive the content on a single Web page without any modification that results in the content  
26 being perceived in less than its entirety. If this result cannot be achieved, only the primary content is  
27 displayed.

28 Unlike Kanevsky, applicants' claimed method avoids making links to other Web pages,  
29 because applicants' method only displays the portion of the content that can be fully displayed in a  
30 single Web page. Accordingly, the rejection of independent Claim 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over  
Kanevsky in view of MacPhail should be withdrawn. Because dependent claims are considered to  
include all of the elements of the independent claims from which the dependent claims ultimately

1 depend, and because Kanevsky in view of MacPhail does not disclose or suggest all of the elements  
2 of independent Claim 12, the rejection of dependent Claims 13-16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over  
3 Kanevsky in view of MacPhail should also be withdrawn for at least the same reasons as the rejection  
4 of Claim 12.

5 In view of the amendments and Remarks set forth above, it will be apparent that the claims in  
6 this application define a novel and non-obvious invention, and that the application is in condition for  
7 allowance and should be passed to issue without further delay. Should any further questions remain,  
8 the Examiner is invited to telephone applicants' attorney at the number listed below.

9 Respectfully submitted,

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11  
12 Michael C. King  
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13 MCK/RMA:lrg

14 EXPRESS MAIL CERTIFICATE:

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16 EXPRESS MAIL CERTIFICATE

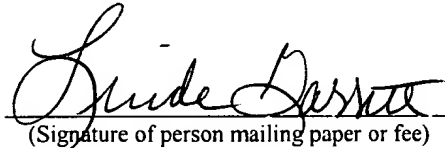
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